# Two New Public Buildings Completed During 1905



NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

## Nature and Man Have Co-operated to Make the "City of Opportunities"

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the way of mining is but a scratching of the surface compared with what still remains to be done; that the fortunes that have been taken from the hills up to this time are but a beggar's mite compared with what still lies buried in the hills; that ores now spurned as worthless will yet yield fortunes sufficient for many a prince's ransom; that unless all signs fail, Utah will in a short time take the first place among the ore-producing states of the west. This prediction extends to coal, iron and clay, as well as to the metals classed as pre-

From the beginning Salt Lake City has been fortunate in the fact that a large majority of the men who amassed fortunes from the mines in Utah made this city their permanent home and took pleasure in seeing it grow and improve. A goodly tithe of the wealth of the Utah mines has found its way into schools, beautiful homes, business property, charitable institutions and hospitals in Sait Lake City. It is fair to assume that more of the dividends from the mines of the state, especially those within a stone's throw of this city, will go toward the building up and beautifying of the metropolis of the state, best city in every way in the country in which the rich mines are located,

Smelting bears such a close relationship to mining that it is with propriety treated as a branch of the mining industry. In Utah it is a most important branch. The tremendous bodies of low and medium-grade ores which make in the mines of the camps contiguous to this valley make it important. Much of this ore could not be moved at a profit were it not for the smelting facilities that the various plants afford the producer. For many years it was impossible to do anything with certain classes of ore, because the smelters were neither large enough nor properly equipped to handle them. During the last few years these conditions have changed. Several magnificent plants were erected a few miles south of this city and provision was made to treat all classes and kinds of ore, excepting zinc. These smelters came to meet the demand of the mining camps and companies operating in the mountains surrounding this valley, where the state's best mines exist. These smelting works have returned immense profits and, up to a year or two ago, it was thought that their combined capacity would meet all requirements for many years to

Proof of the wonderful development of the mining industry in this state will be conveyed to the general reader by the statement that there is now in course of construction at Garfield, sixteen miles west of this city, on the lines of the Salt Lake Route, Rio Grande and Western Pacific railroads, one of the largest smelting plants in the world. It will have an initial capacity of 3,000 tons of ore per day, while provision is being made to readily and quickly double it. In addition, two great mills for the handling of low-grade ores from Bingham and capable of treating, at capacity, 12,000 tons of ore every twentyfour hours, are going up close to the mammoth smelter. The smelter alone will cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and the combined cost of the mills and their appurtenances will amount to nearly as much more. In the midst of these gigantic works, Garfield, the mill and smelter town, will, within two or three years, carry a population of 10,000 to 15,000 souls, as it will take not far from 5,000 men to man the plants. These bare facts will be sufficient to enable those interested to get a fair idea of the tremendous possibilities of Salt Lake City as a smelting center and of Utah as an ore-producer.

#### Many Industries Contribute to Prosperity.

Mulberry trees stand along the streets in many parts of Salt Lake Citymonument to the effort of Brigham Young to establish the silk industry in Utah. It never flourished. Tanneries, paper mills and other lines of industry, including a sugar factory, were inaugurated in the early days of the territory. They languished. Conditions were not favorable. It was expensive to get the machinery; the raw material was scarce and expensive; the market for the manufactured product was limited because railroads were lacking.

Beet sugar may be set down as the first great triumph in the field of manufacturing in Utah. Even this industry led a precarious existence for years; but perseverance and the application of scientific methods, not only to making the sugar, but to raising the beets as well, have brought wonderful results. Sugar-making in Utah long since passed the experimental stage. It is now a fixed fact and has grown to such proportions that the yield of this state is taken into account in computing the output of the country. Sugar-making has spread from this state into Idaho and bids fair to be even more successful there than in Utah. In Utah, however, it has gone far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the men who established the first factory at Lehi. The yield in Utah alone this year will be worth at wholesale figures between \$4,000,000 and from the industry. This is especially true because a large portion of the sugar passes through this city on its way from the factories to the consumers.

Salt is another staple that is manufactured in tremendous quantities in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City. It is ready made by the action of the restless waves of Great Salt lake. It is gathered along the shores of the lake. refined in factories and placed upon the market in a style to meet the requirements of the most exacting. The salt industry is well established and profit- is the highest school supported by the church. able. It is growing also and the territory supplied from this point is growing annually.

Shoes, overalls, brick, building stone, pickles, baking powder, fire clay, fron play an important part in the welface of the community. The organization of the Manufacturers & Merchants' association within the past two months promises to do much for the establishment of factories in and around Salt Lake City. The organization has within its membership many wide-awake and publicspirited citizens, many of them now interested in manufacturing. Better same street, is practically complete. The First Methodist church, on Second The great number of clear days in spring, summer and fall and the small numfreight rates on raw material and proper encouragement to home industries, it South street, is well under way. Other denominations are moving in the same ber of stormy days are especially conducive to good health. This is especially is asserted, will do wonders in the way of making Salt Lake City a manufac- direction of larger and better church edifices and better facilities for doing re- true in cases of persons affected or threatened with pulmonary troubles. turing center. Factories for the manufacture of glass, of tin cans, of fine ligious work,

crockery from kaolin, for scouring wool, are within reach and are promised

#### Magnificent System of Free and Private Schools.

considered really great unless it was the seat of learning. Even the cities of modern times that seem given up wholly to commercialism are found on closer inspection to be devoting tremendous energies along educational lines. A good type is Chicago, where the Rockefellers, the Armours and the Fields are pouring out money like water to build up institutions of learning.

Educational matters in Salt Lake City have kept fully abreast of the other forces at work in the community from the start. There has never been a day when the children of the city could not get the rudiments of a good education without going from home. Later, many students have scattered to all parts eges and universities of note but the day seems rapidly approaching when the most exacting can secure courses of study to suit his needs within the borders of the city.

Here has grown up a public school system inferior to no other in the country. The buildings are all new and modern; the teaching force is kept at the highest possible standard; the supervisors are recognized for their merits by the educators in all parts of the country; the board of education is drawn from the best citizens of the community; the taxpayers are liberal in voting supplies. There are now 13,000 children attending the public schools of Salt Lake dition. City. This is a higher percentage of the total population than can be shown by any other city in the United States. Good families are moving into this city from all ports of the mountain states for the purpose of affording their children the advantage of the splendid schools.

In addition to the grade schools and the High school, a series of sectarian preparatory schools has grown up in the city that would be a credit to a city of five times the population. In this series may be mentioned the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, a Presbyterian school; Gordon academy, a Congregational school; Rowland Hall, an Episcopal school; St. Mary's academy and All Hal- senate. lows college, Catholic schools; the Latter-day Saints university, a Mormon

At the head of the whole system stands the University of Utah. The university draws its students from the preparatory schools of the entire state. It reaches out still farther than his and gathers in many of the brightest minds among the young of the surrounding states. The university is still in its infancy, but in recent years it has grown with such rapidity and has done such good work that its reputation has gone abroad over the west. The school occupies a magnificent site on the east bench, overlooking the city. The site is a valuable piece of ground, cut out from the Fort Douglas military reservation and secured from the general government through the influence of former Senator Joseph L. Rawlins and former Congressman W. H. King. The school is ernacle. Those interested in mining or smelting are taken to one of the many growing as rapidly as the limited means of the state will justify. In time it mining camps or one of the great smelters in the valley. promises to become one of the most beautiful schools in the country, as well as one of the best. The school of mines, which is part of the university, now ranks with the best in existence.

It is not surprising that, with such an educational system, starting with the free kindergarten and the normal training school, and running up through all the preparatory branches, both religious and secular, Salt Lake City should be the Mecca for the ambitious youth throughout a wide stretch of territory. The influence of the city has been growing rapidly in this respect in recent years. It will grow more rapidly in the future, as the schools develop and take the places they were originally intended to fill.

As a natural outcome of the stress laid upon educational matters, Salt Lake City is coming to be known as an intellectual center. The completion and opening of the Packard free library within recent weeks is an indication of others stop from better motives. They carry away good impressions of the this. This library contains a fine collection of books, which will now increase by leaps and bounds under the stimulus given by the donor of the library. The still others become permanent residents. All expend more or less money in liberal patronage of this library, the number of literary clubs and the high passing through. This money goes into general circulation and stimulates gencharacter of the schools, together with the more than liberal patronage of the book stores of the city, indicate a high standard of culture in the city.

#### All Churches Represented With Beautiful Edifices.

It would not be possible to think of Salt Lake City without thinking of it as a center of religious life. Religion was the corner-stone upon which the whole structure of the city was reared. The Latter-day Saints came to this church have looked as home. Here has been erected by this church two of the goodly portion of their lives in search of the same mythical fountain. most unique places of worship in the country; here gather twice each year the Latter-day Saints from every accessible point in Zion; here reside all the leading officials of the church; here are the church offices; here are issued the average life of man has lengthened materially in recent years and the span is hides, pelts, wool, furs, beeswax; also church publications; here are most of the points of permanent interest; here

olize the religious activity of the community. Far from it. In recent years ever before, other denominations have been growing in strength and influence, until now pine, ice and confectionery are manufactured profitably in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake City bids fair to become known as the home of churches. St. Mary's sunshine, prevailing winds, temperature and precipitation of rain and snow cathedral, that has been in course of construction for a number of years, has that contribute to good health and long life. The fact that Salt Lake City now reached a stage where it commands the attention and admiration of all. When completed it will be one of the finest Catholic cathedrals in the land, The altitude above the sea level renders the air light and bracing all the year costing approximately \$500,000. The beautiful First Presbyterian church, on the round. The surrounding mountains shut out bitter winds and severe storms.

Under the influence of the work of the church organizations, the Y. M. C. A. water that pours down from the mounand the religious bodies working in harmony with the churches, the religious tains, the salt water baths in Great tone of the community is being elevated, and many are being attracted to Salt | Salt | lake, and mineral baths in the Lake City because of this.

### Zion One of the Show Places of the Continent.

public than Salt Lake. Few, if any city, entertain a larger number of tourists place at the top of the list. in the course of a year. Few receive tourists from such far distant points. No and will be completed within two city of any size accords travelers better treatment.

There are a number of reasons to account for these conditions. The universal interest in the Mormon church and its institutions is the primary cause good health are materially augmented for the flood of tourists that come to the city each year. Then the fact that facilities in the lake; by the hot, warm beginning adds materially to the number of the curious, who stop for a day or city limits, and by the many beautiful a season in their flight between oceans.

In the early days, before the coming of the railroads, when a trip across the country was a momentous undertaking, Salt Lake City was a welcome oasis in the weary journey. But even now, with railroads running in all di- live at sea level because of nervous rections through the west, Salt Lake City retains its primacy as a point of interest, and the construction of other roads promises to accentuate this con-

The reasons for the world-wide interest in Salt Lake City at this time are perature, abundance of sunshine, salt not far to seek. The rapidly-growing beauty and importance of the city; the streams of precious metals gushing forth from the hills on all sides; the great prosperity that has come to the entire west--all these factors sink into insignificance when compared with the persistent publicity the city and state receive because of the onslaughts made by religious bodies in all parts of the na- it in this city as it is possible for them tion on the Mormon church. Just now these onslaughts are directed against to get. Apostle Reed Smoot, who is making a fight for a seat in the United States

Tourists come to Salt Lake City from all points of the compass. Few na- der to have each family located on a tions on the globe are unrepresented in the course of a year. Many foreigners block of ten acres, with gardens and who cross the continent make it a point to stop for a time in this city. It is a dull week when there are not men of national or international reputation within

It is a rare thing for a man of note to pass through Salt Lake City without having Salt Lake City a city of homes having special attention paid to him. This important work is looked after by the Commercial club, the Press club, the representatives of the railroads, the officials of the Mormon church or some business or social organization. Visitors are taken to the points of historic interest in the city, to Fort Douglas, to Saltair, to see the temple and are often treated to an organ recital in the tab-

Since the completion of the Salt Lake Route between this city and Los Angeles, the increase of tourist travel has been marked. Travelers from the east ing magnate, the banker and the capiintending to pass the winter in southern California are taking advantage of this short route and are passing through Salt Lake City in large numbers. Many others either go or return that way, and as a consequence this city misses but few of those who cross the continent. The Lewis & Clark exposition at Portity now so popular in all cities. Here majority of these passed through Salt Lake City, either going out to the sprung up in recent years in countless coast or returning. The result is that the past summer was the greatest for tourist travel in the history of the city.

Many benefits come to the city as the direct result of this heavy tourist travel. While it is true that many stop because of their morbid curiosity, many But more important than all and in citizens and the community. Some tarry but for a day, others remain longer, eral business. Every person who passes through helps advertise the city and this induces others to come. An endless chain is thus at work, drawing men, women and children from all parts of the earth's surface to the gates of Zion.

### Healthful, Invigorating Climate the Year Round.

Four hundred years have passed since Ponce de Leon left Spain and came to America in search of the fountain of perpetual youth. He failed to find it, \$5,000,000. Salt Lake City being in the center of the beet sugar belt profits place originally in order that they might worship God in their own way. Ever but died from a poisoned arrow driven into him by an Indian. The failure of First West street. The large warehouse since, it has been the one spot in all the world to which all members of that the Spanish grandee has not deterred countless others since from putting in a is a handsome brick structure with

There is no such fountain, but by becoming better acquainted with the laws of nature men have succeeded in prolonging their natural lives. The still stretching out. This is due in part to the discoveries of the medical sci- the buying and selling of second hand ence; to a better knowledge of the laws of health; but more especially to the of the country buy up this bric-a-brac It must not be inferred from the above that the Latter-day Saints monop- fact that men are now better able to take advanage of climatic conditions than and ship it in carload lots to the Salt

> It has become known to men that there are certain conditions of altitude. possesses many of these essentials is becoming more widely known each year

To the causes enumerated above may be added the mild character of the

United States. The cities that have a

cold mineral springs within the little canyon resorts close by, where residents spend a portion of the heated term in summer.

Some ailing persons are compelled to disorders. Others must seek the languid air found only in the tropics. But persons whose health demands high altitudes, dry, bracing air, even temwater baths and pure water can do no better on the American continent than n Salt Lake City. They will find the fountain of perpetual youth nowhere in the world. They will be as close to

Above all else, Salt Lake has ever been, is now and will always be a city of homes. It was the idea of the founto be extended indefinitely up and down the valley. The original idea was ong since abandoned, but the idea of is still potent.

Pretty homes can now be found nestling in the shadow of Ensign Peak, high up the hills to the north; and from this point they run far to the southeast until it is impossible to tell where the city leaves off and the country begins.

Among the homes of Salt Lake City may be found the palace of the mintalist-homes whose cost runs into the hundreds of thousands. Here can be ound the great modern apartment house, that swarming place of humanumbers. Here can be found still the ospitable old home of the pioneer, surcunded with its broad grounds and shut in from view by countless trees. greater number than all others compined can be found the neat cottage of the man in moderate circumstances.

#### GREAT WESTERN IRON & METAL CO., INC.

#### PAID UP CAPITAL, \$25,000.

This firm was established eighteen months ago and since the opening day has enjoyed a career of progress and gratifying success. As officers, M. Levy is president; I. Cline, secretary, and E. Kahn and A. Levy, directors. The headquarters and warehouses of dimensions of 75x100 feet, with additional yard room of 150x360 feet. This company makes a specialty of dealing n all kinds of metals, iron, bottles. machinery. Their agents in all parts Lake headquarters. The Great Western Iron & Metal company in this manner not only helps itself, the same time finds a market for wares of which the private citizen, handling only small lots, could not dispose. The members of the firm are all held in the highest esteem by the public, as their methods are above reproach. They all reside in Salt Lake City and, by investing their money here, are puting a shoulder to the wheels, assisting in making our town the greatest commercial center of the west.